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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAG

constrains and Remotration Labour Dealer heads of transports registratification with the transport du leia . CHARLESTON July 24; 1867. od The news of the publication of the namelod the appointed guardians of the toll-gate to the be box, by Monday tast, added to the dail Set Are concerned lour Military Chief Thas satives of our African element are regarded as very respectable. "The period for the bomdenomination the registration has not well be fixed, but it is supposed, that about the middle schised blacks, will have the opportunity of perfecting the required preliminaries for "Het hu'll smel' you, in de socond planifor

Thought it probable a month ago that gible would at least register—but I now thin it doubtful if more than a very small, mirority will present themselves before the dugust electhe cribunal. The improbability of the resquitsion of our State, eyon in compliance with the prescribed regime and the unlimited power bestowed on the registrars to reject at telielr option any applicant for franchise, will determine very many to adopt the Perry policy. and stand aloof from any participation in the General Sickles having partially abrogated his autilionoring edict, the disciples and deotees of Bacchus have recovered their spirits, and evince their gratification, by frequent and immoderate imbibitions. Some eight or ten of the proprietors of restaurants and bar room constitute the favored few, who are permitted to re-open their establishments, and of course. they are doing a flourishing business. This discrimination is not much relished by the relieve itself on in private expressions of indignation. I am authorized to state, that while the powers that be, are supported by bayonets tho anti-extinction or anti-discrimination was ad light will be called. I were if sweat the An edict, affecting directly the Charleston Savings Institution, and through it | many of our people, was on Saturday, despite strong and just appeals, but into execution." Certain United States Soldiers, who at the commence ment of the late war, had on deposit in its Treas-

demanded the payment in full of their claims. The Directors declining to make them preferred creditors, they invoked the assistance of the military, who intervened in their behalf; and an order was promulgated directing the refunding of the entire amount deposited The supplement to the order coolly directed that in the event of a refusal, the Treasure and Directors should be sent to Castle Pinck ney. All the cash on hand and sufficient adtional assets to meet the claims, were there fore paid over to the military. The Company bond ibsolvent, this forced measure will seflously affect the interests of many widows and orphans, whose all was in the custody of the ben the distance of the transfer of the bearings institution. The school for freedmen established last week at the old Marine Hospital, by the Pro witant Episcopal Church, is in a very flourish

ury a considerable sum of money, have recently

ing condition; over eight hundred children are in attendance, and new applicants daily present themselves. The Superintendent, (white), is named — Taylor, from New Mark; he is assisted by light Charleston ladies from families of the tighest respectability This work is as patriotic in its character as it is truly christian. The colored children are to be educated, and it is infinitely better that our own people should instruct them than that our bitter enemies should sow in their minds the seeds of animosity to us, and prejudice them against bar interceton Hostility hetween the files this be productive of nothing but evil to both white and black.

The health of our city, despite the extreme-ly has weather under which we are now suffer-ing, continues remarkably good. Rigid, regulations for the thorough cleansing of the city, thing yet beyout our reach. Unrest will rack

We hope

tempted on last Monday evening, to end at once her troubles and her life, by taking poisuicide. How much wiser it is, bravely to "bear the ills we have" in life, than to exchange them for "others that we know not of"

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ed a MATURDAY. FULLY 27, 4807. 12 they come this way once in twenty years, an White we'reserve to ourselve the right's right my grandfather in that way, which is open

The Dutch have Taken Holland Cel Tearsway related several thrilling But the Radicals haven't taken Columbia We have been there on a brief visit; and the great Union Republican Convention, consisting of 49 negroes and 16 white men, was in full blast of the mosofiers O. Co Bow and having paid his way out of Castle Pinckney with six hundred dollars, is one of the "great guns" of that "glorious army of freedom." But there are still in the good old city men tried, and true, who shave not bowed the knee to Banl and the proceedings of the Radical conclave are viewed by respectable and intelligent people with intense disgust. We will give furthe information of their, sayings and doings nox Managaral The Histories was made as place and a deed begation the one design were,] to gaired Whiffs and Willins.

ken. Mysterious, meandering, yet merciful are the plots designed by God, to circumscribe our actions and their motives. "I pray that Thou woulds't keep them from the evil." You gazo on your past career and see chiefly blighted hopes or unsatisfied longings : you ask-"can God be my Father?" You look at the future, and there looms up no especial Pharos to assure you of comfort and joy; and you unfortunates whose occupation like wonder why God's mercies seem to hover Othello's is gone, but this dissatisfaction will around some, while others are ever in devious shadows or sumbeams. The days are dark to

> As fair, but as fleeting, as morning's bright dew." Weary of sighing o'er sorrows of earth,
> Whore love's brightest dreams will oft fade a

> shift is the ball tree bim. Look soon!" Lot us face the facts, before you adopt such hasty conclusions. If you are a christian, or if you are trying to live according to your Saviour's commands, give to the winds thy fears, hope, and be undismayed. Life, 'tis a nursery for eternity; some few of us thrive best for engouragement, affection or praise; we are weak like Ready to Halt, and to such Our Father gives appreciative friends, a loving home-circle and an adequacy; or a superabundant support, since He sees that such appendages; will not detract from our usefulness, and our dependence upon His love: Wet those to whom this treatment is safely applied are in the minority. for most of us have too great a love of the world and its pursuits, to be benefitted by such

God sees that we cling too cleely, to those who are kind to us, and straightway He permits them; (just by natural versatility.) need us no longer, to slight us, and we are de-

But constant, he were perfect; that one error Fills him with faults." asto de ono von en 114

We often delight in bestowing upon Bur friends or dependants liberal favors, they thus become part and parcel of our interests; then if God takes from us the ability to continuo these donations-if our own wants must be ourtailed and our gifts be less often bestowed, we feel the reflex result, for those hitherto our dear friends, seek elsewhere more eligible intimacies. Sometimes our hearts crave praise, and our love of approbation is so great, that we become unhappy because we are not general favorites. We forget, that while noble deeds arouse the love of the Good, the Evil often feel towards them; a pang of envy "Our wishes granted, give us not our wish :-Be the absorbing thought of wealth, of ease, of fame or pleasure, though we easte them, even to satisty, there is a morbid desire for some

live pursuing empty phantous. Onward avils dence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity. throng the path of every dweller on these earth, they are the suffered probation state. T traita some outward trial, call their strength, to test Earth is not our abiding place, hence God its Illusive joys. He offers us religion, (roliance upon him) as the philosopher's stone to change the dross of adverse circumstances, intogolden graces and charms. Heaven glides before ohi vision, his enchanting picture; and the hope of immortality, with fullness of love and inestable joy,-lights up the lamp of life Did I say, Hope? Delicious Hope! she wings weariest hours, and mantled with Religion walks the earth, upright in gait, slow in her promises, but constant in her aims. She show bth fladiessa about etimperar leave or laid erselante var efruest to the test to the test of the cut of the cu

After death its joys shall be, will tall he obid winsting as sternity." and I was a will Were Earth our germ and goal, disappoint ment might sadden us; but tread we over so lightly, Time will travel. The panoramo

changes, and He, our architect gives u moonlight, sunshine and showers, each in turn. Shrink not, Oh mortal, when thou weariest turn thy thoughts towards Heaven, and know that tis not all of life, to live; or all of death

bearthis world's not all a fleeting show For man's illusion given;" For he who measures out life's span, In love to God and love to man,

On earth has tasted Heaven.

The Last Presidential Message. the strong and the best of the state

The Veto of the second Supplementary Act. after repeating the objections previously urged against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction programme of Congress, concludes with the following remarks:

Within a period less than a year the logislation of Congress has aftempted to strip the Executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution and the oath provided in it devolves upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effeetually taken away.

The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the part of the President to assert his ewn constitutional powers may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter or the constitution, will recognize no authority, but the commander of the district and the general of the army.

If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the power given for its execution.

I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the constitution in the President is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers. Over nearly one third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules

Each one of these five district commanders. though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though not chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the constitution, repeal these laws, they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands to it is to be found in the ballot, and is a

I am still hopeful of the future, and that Washington, D. C., July 19, 1867.

Washington News.

TE: FEVALLY July 19 .- In the House the reading of the voto message having been concluded, the dent would be entered at length on the journal in compliance with the Constitution war and Mr. Stevens (Rep.: Pai) rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote on the ques and my Southern pride has been sono to noit

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Ster-

chs to vield the floor to him. wMr. Stevens

complied, and Mr. Boutwell addressell the House, closing as follows trous sailors) raivel "Our duty as we represent history and ancestry our daty, as we contemplate the domands, which posterity will make us, in my judgment, is heren the investigate fairly, fully, faithfully, and without delay, the charges that are made against the Executive of the country, and if founded, to arraign him deliberately, but promptly, prose cute the trial according to the forms of proterm be shortened by the judgment of the Senato, liberty will be preserved, and the country through coming ages, and mankind through centuries, will bless that people and the representatives of that people who had the courage, as they merged from a great war, to demand justice, to preserve the Constitution, to protect liberty, and to transmit popular rights

to other nations.". Mr. Randall (Dem., Pn.), would like the chance to most the impeachers before the peopie. He snould like to meet them face to face, right in the enemy's camp. He asserted that they did not mean to impeach the President; they did not dare to do it. What had the President done that he should be impeached? 'Had' he not been honest faithful. diligent and correct in every particular? Let them, then, if they dure, attempt to impeach the President. My most mouth line about

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.)-I admit that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) uttered one truth in his remarks, and that was, that we dare not do our duty here in that respect. With shame and confusion of face, I, for one, bow to the truth of that remark. And the question is: How soon will we be ready to

The President declares that no particle of

the land in the Southern States has become the property of the United States by conquest. I cannot for an instant, allow that statement to go unchallenged. Every foot of land that was occupied by the enemy of the United States, and was by the valor of its soldiers, repossessed by the United States, became thereupon the property of the United States. To say that a title by conquest pertains only to personal usual in conquering nations to appropriate the proprietary title of the land from motives of public policy, yet I think I may challenge the entire body of writers of the rights of war, and ask if there can be found any one line in denial of the right to appropriate land thus acquired. I shall, therefore, ask the consideration of the House to the fact whether or not the right by conquest is not a perfect one, to be exercised in our judgment as may seem best. either in mercy, in clemency, in justice, or in right-precisely as we please-and not other wise. Having thus brought before the House these misstatements of facts and wrong conclusions of law, I, for one, am ready to vote that this shall become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and then see whether he will execute it, or whether the House of Representatives will bring him, for his former vio lations of the Constitution, before the Senate for trial, according to the mode, and the only mode, pointed out by the Constitution to relieve the country from the oppressions of a bad

Mr. Boyer (Dem , Pa.) took the floor for five

Mr. Williams (Rep., Pa.) said he sympathized very deeply with the eloquent utterances of his friend from Massachusetts (Boutwell). There was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he thought that time had come For the first time in the history of the country the Chief Executive Magistrate of the country strode into the halls of Congress, into the Constitutional Chamber of the nation, and flung his mace in the way of defiance at the feet of Congress. When was this controversy to end? * * * * * * *

It had been widely disseminated through the country that the charges against the Executive Magistrate were merely frivolous. That opinon had found utterance on both sides of the House, but those who hold the contrary opinion were prepared to show, whenever they were allowed to prove it to the House and the mation, that there was a case against the President. It was not for him to say what it was, he could not do so without a violation of confidence as a member of the Judiciary Committee. it * in the the profile to the the confidence

Mr. Schonck (Rep., Ohio)accepted five minutes' time, and said it would suffice for what he had to say. The Secretary of the Treasury, in sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed a speech delivered some time ago to a mob in by arbitrary power, or from, spathy on their this city, had said that he regarded Congress, ter he had deplaced that this act is an extract.

hkering. 'Not a doubt of it," emark. Congress had passed one law after another in its effort to carry out a system of restoration of the rebel States, and those laws had been rendered nugatory, had been, in effect stricken down and made inoperative by the hostility to them, to Congress, and to the policy of Congress on the part of the Executive. The President stood now as an obstacle in the pathway. . . * * * * * *

He (Schenck) had sometimes

to think that Congress had w

Mr. Stevend (Hepl. E. 1) said: I agree pre ciscly with the eloquent speech of my amiable colleague across the way (Randall) that we cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and, without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work there are invisible powers at work in this coun try which will prevent the impeachment of the President. I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the Rouse and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House first to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment; and secondly that there are enough persons in the Senate if articles of impeachment were voted to prevent the conviction of the Bresident. So that I repeat any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the panophy which surrounds the White House The President starts by asserting in his message what, if true, would support all the res his argument. He says the Constitution of the United States is theoretically operative in the conquered provinces of the South of that was true then all we have done here is rank usurpation. I deny that the Constitution is either theoretically or actually in operation in any of these States. I am sorry to say that not all our statesmen, profound as they are, and that not all of our judges, learned as they are, not even the highest among them, seem to have looked sufficiently to the bottom of the law of nations to understand the true condition of a conquered people. And yet a slight examination of one page of Froftius, of half a page or half a lecture of Rutherford, one page of Vattel, and even less than that of the last, and best, and terset of publicists Sergeant Wildman will convince every mith that the true position of the late Confederate States is tha of a conquered territory of the United States. That being admitted, all the rest of reconstruction is as easy as any of the problems of Euclid. Many of our people have relied on Blackstone and Wheaton and other ancient and modern publicists, and have become familiar with them, while the occupant of the White House was engaged in a very laudable business. but one not much calculated to instruct and adorn that end of the human frame, Therefore, sir, I make allowance and indulgence on the errors of that honorable gentleman. I now move the previous question.

Messrs. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) and Pruyn (Demi, N. Y.)appealed to Mr. Stevens to allow each of them some time to address the House.

Mr. Stevens consented, to do so, and yielded first to Mr. Pruyn, who said : I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to these first principles which he at the foundation of the national law to which he has referred, and that the authors he has named are authorities which cannot be disregarded here, but whose opinions and views are conclusive ou the question before the House. The difficulty is in applying that law to the case before it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in the Thirtieth Congress announced what I considered to be and what the country considered to be, a startling proposition; that by reasen of the proclamation of blockade so-called, the war had become a war between nations, and henceforth it was a struggle between two great parties, and that the conquering party had a right to do with the conquered what it pleased That was in the face of the solemn proglamation of both Houses of Congress, passed unanimously after the struggle had reached its height, after the first battle of Bull Run, that it was not a war between nations, but it was war to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, acknowledging all the rights of the States, and declaring that as soon as the struggle terminated, terminate how it might, these States were to be restored to their relations to the Union. The facts of the case heretofore do not bear out the inference which the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to give, the very sound law to which he has referred but, on the contrary, places us in a position in which we have said to the world that those principles of law do not apply, and did not apply to the struggle in which the North was engaged with the South. As to the gentlemen from Massachusetts who first spoke (Mr. Boutwell), we all know that this subject of impeachment has become so thoroughly imbedded in his mind, that on no occasion does he fail to present it to the House. We are here called upon to discharge a solemn duty under the Constitution, and declare whether, notwithstanding the reasons which the President has assigned against the passage of the bill, it shall become a law. Instead of discussing that question, the gentleman from Massachusette has honored us with the reason why the President should be impeached, Son of them, webslieve, he attempted to draw from the language.

t principles of English liberty? does he tell you? Where does he appeal? He says he appeals to the ballot-box. Is the leman from Massachusetts afraid of that ? vell may be, as it will soon tell a story that ill be utterly at variance with the views the entertained. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side of the House.] Part of the speech of the gentleman would be very well in a political electioneering room, and part of it French revolution; but it does not fit the top per of our times. If there, be anything of constitutional liberty left, that a gouldman occupying the position he does, and under such inching the Delating and Consecutive

The fall of the Speaker's hammer here in dicated the close of the live minutes allowed to

Mr. Wilson of Ohio baild wild not in-

tend to occupy one moment of the time of the House on this question, until it seemed to be rendered necessary by the irregular course which has been pursued by two of my colleagues of the Judiciary Committee (Butler and Williams), and some of the words which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman When the House of Representatives charged the Judiciary Committee with the investiga tion of this case, I did not understand that majority of the House sent the case to the Committee for that Committee to act upon it wholly as partisans. I understood that so far as it imposed an obligation upon me, it was to fearlessly and faithfully investigate that case, not as a member of the law committee of the House of Representatives of the United States: and, let me say, that I have pushed the lives tigation in that light, and I affirm here to de that no amount of political pressure shall tu me aside from the conscientious discharge of my dutynes I, find the case controlled by the laws and the facts. [Applause on the Demoeratic side of the House. I have no sympathy with the course or political conduct of the President of the United States; but, sir, he is entitled to have the charges made against him investigated according to law, and to have the case returned to the House, as the facts and the law will warant. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) has said there are secret influences at work. It is easy for any man to cast suspicion upon all other men, when it is necessary to earry by force of party or ganization anything which he may desire fluences the gentleman refers, not only contr ling, as he says, the action of the members of peach ont being presented to the Canale but controlling also members of the Senate who are to sit as a high ec "t of imposchment, under the solumnity of their oach Sir, is every man to be run down because the can of look upon questions just as some other mon view them = is every mini to be bounded down in this country because he will not surrouder the right of private judgment. Have we come to that Here the fall of the Speaker's laminer indicated the termination of the gentleman's five

The House then proceeded to vote upon the The vote resulted in Yeas, 100; Nay

22.1 - surre and source to anapoliticano? The Speaker atmounced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill and again passed the House and, with the objections of the President, would be transmitted to the Senate for its like consideration. W. M.

July 19. In the Senate the veto message was read, and the Second Supplementary Bill was passed over the Veto by a vote of 30 to 6. The Chair announced that the Bill having been passed over the veto by a vote of two thirds of each House, was a law of A A A A July 20. In the Senate there was an irregular discussion regarding adjournment, in which the President was denounced as contumacious, and Mr. Chandler said there was, sort of hybrid concern in the Senate called conservative Republicanism.

Mr. Fesseiden took further remarks of Mr. Chandler as personal, and said he had but one thing to say : . The Senator from Michigan says what is not true. M. I. Tong & I blest

Mr. Chandler hurled back Mr. Pessenden contempt with scorn, when the amiable controversy was interrupted by a motion to go into The Senate adopted the report of the Com-

mittee of Conference, and adjourned to the 21st of November. In the House, the Judi iary Committee was

authorized to send for persons and papers on the question whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have Republican Constitutions. The preamble and resolution ordering that

Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Lafayette C. Haker before the bar of the House, for contempt in refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, was passed.

A resolution ordering the Judiciary Com-mittee to report the evidence taken in the impeachment case, was passed by a vote of 57 to This result was applauded by the impeach-

The Conference Committee reported on adjournment from 4 o'clock to the 21st of November, which was agreed to yeas 61, any The excitoment in the House to day was very gree, the implactions, taking advantage

or a thin Heuse, carried their point of orders the widence to be reported and pribted i be Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of the message. But how does that message, who shas strongly opposed the movement elose for What does the President toll you af triffed over the matter until the Speaker